

SENATE GETS TREATY WITH FRANCE



The



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CHICAGO RIOTS SPREAD; 26 DEAD SMITH CALLS A. E. F. PRISONS INHUMAN

OTHER PRISONS IN A. E. F. MORE CRUEL THAN CHELLES, SAYS "HARD BOILED" SMITH

Tells of Brutal Treatment to Himself After Conviction in France.

BLAMES HIGHER-UPS.

Former Officer, a Prisoner, Says He Obeyed Orders From the General.

Former Lieut. F. H. Smith of the 158th Infantry known throughout the A. E. F. as "Hardboiled Smith" because of his reputation when in charge of the Prison Camp at Chelles, near Paris, made a voluntary statement before the Congressional Subcommittee investigating conditions abroad of which Congressman Royall C. Johnson, an infantry lieutenant, is chairman.

"I ask that this committee," Smith said with great earnestness, "investigate every prison and detention camp in France."

"Why?" asked Chairman Johnson. "Because," said Smith, dressed in brown denim overalls and holding his brown denim hat in his hand. "I believe that when these camps have been investigated Chelles Farm will be found to have been a pleasure resort in comparison with almost any of them. I ask it in simple justice to myself."

Representative Johnson asked if he meant to say that "the most inhuman treatment" was practiced in all prison camps in France. Smith replied, "I will, but not in France No. 2."

The witness continued: "I do not expect to live much longer, but as long as I do live I wish to tell the truth."

ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION AT ST. SULPICE AND GIEVRES.

He went on in accents shaken with feeling to ask that the committee look into affairs at St. Sulpice, near Bordeaux, where he was himself maltreated and insulted with the knowledge of officers. He asked that a Fort Jay prisoner named Croker be called as a witness. He asked also that Gievres and Pignancourt be also strictly investigated and told of his own treatment at St. Sulpice stockade.

"I arrived at the prison June 24 or 25. My record was taken at the office; I was outfitted at the supply office and sent to the shower room. By that time word had gone all over the prison that 'Hardboiled' Smith was there."

"In the shower room a group of twenty prisoners gathered about and cursed me and attempted to assault me but were driven away by a Corporal. I was then put in a cell in solitary confinement."

"Though there was a sentry just outside, prisoners were allowed to gather in front of the cell and shout the vilest insults and threaten me. They went away and brought back buckets and fire pumps and drenched me repeatedly through the afternoon."

"I did not want to go to supper. I was sick. The sentry told me to come out of the cell or it would be the worse for me. As I turned out at the corner of the building ten or fifteen men jumped on me and kicked me up pretty badly. I lost consciousness. I could not identify any of

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CHEAPER TO HIRE THAN FIRE COOK, BOSS MAY LEARN

Lizzie, Accused of Throwing Water on a Maid, Got Bounced and Wants \$5,000

It will cost more to fire a cook than to hire one if Lizzie, former Queen of the Kitchen in Lowell Lincoln Richards' summer home at Litchfield, Conn., can get away with her present enterprise and make it a precedent.

Lizzie—her last name is Norton—is suing the boss for \$5,000 damages, explaining that she was highly displeased by the way he gave her the bounce one Sunday morning last month.

Not all of the important circumstances have yet come to light, but the narrative of Lizzie No. 2, maid in the same home, is fortunately available—for she, weary of work for the present, and having all the money she needs, is going to spend the rest of the summer in Ireland. (Her last name is Sullivan.)

In order that the travelling plans of Lizzie No. 2 should not be disturbed, Supreme Court Justice Ford kindly gave consent to have her testimony taken in advance. This was done to-day and it is all a part of the record of the trial and therefore publishable. Listen now to Lizzie No. 2:

"I'm a maid at Mr. Richards' summer home at Litchfield. He has another place in town at No. 220 West 87th Street."

"Well, Lizzie Norton came to be the cook and one day she said to me, 'Lizzie, this is the first place I ever went to cook in without taking whiskey alone. I always take whiskey with me and when the lady tells me to do anything I take a good drink and go for her.'"

"She told me a lot of things that she said she used to do at the places she had worked for. But what led to her being discharged was a Sunday newspaper."

"Mr. Richards used to take a paper for us and send it to the servants' quarters. Lizzie got it on that Sunday morning. It was June 15. I told her it wasn't for her but for us girls. Then there were some words and she hit me with her fist. I called for Dave, the chauffeur. Lizzie dared me to come out, and I wouldn't. Then she threw a pail of water on me."

"I ran to Mrs. Richards and she took me to the nursery. Lizzie came up there and doubled up her fist and said I had been abusing her. Just then Mr. Richards came in and heard what she was saying. He told her to go to her room and pack up her clothes. She refused and he began to push her out of the room. He called Dave then, and Lizzie got up grinning. She said she guessed she could get out. Just before she got into the automobile to go away she turned to me and said she was going to pay for me in New York for a year."

And the rest will be told when the case comes to trial.

Col. Theisger to Be British Consul Here.
LONDON, July 29.—Col. Wilfred Theisger has been appointed British Consul General at New York.

SPIES OF PACKERS TRAIL MEAT MEN WHO BUY WAR FOOD

Broker Tells O'Malley of Their Activities to Throttle Lower Price Sales.

CHEAPER PRICES HERE.

Distribution Plan Announced in Washington Is That of The Evening World.

According to information received by Edwin J. O'Malley, Deputy City Markets Commissioner, spies of the Packers' Trust are trailing meat brokers who have the temerity to purchase foodstuffs from the Government. A broker to-day told Deputy Commissioner O'Malley in his office in the Municipal Building that a representative of a well known packing house was waiting for him downstairs. Wherever he went the agent of the packers followed, the broker said. Realizing that he was up against a combination that would eventually drive him out of business unless he obeyed orders, the broker offered to sell to the City of New York a large quantity of Government purchased foodstuffs on condition that he obtained a profit of only one-half of 1 per cent.

"I have proof that the agents of the packers have followed me," said the broker to Mr. O'Malley, "for as soon as I got back to my office after what I had considered a successful day with retailers, I found a stack of cancellations of orders on my desk. My only conclusion is that the agents of the packers visited the retailers after I left them and apparently threatened them into cancelling my orders. This is a desperate war, but it shows what the dealer in foodstuffs is up against when he bucks the big combine."

Deputy Commissioner O'Malley regarded the complaint so serious that he decided to lay it before Mayor Hylan. The Deputy Markets Commissioner will also consult the Mayor to-day on the methods the city is to employ in the handling of Government food. He is puzzled over a dispatch from Washington to the effect that he has agreed to act as agent for the distribution of Federal foodstuffs "through a group of New York merchants."

"It looks to me as if that dispatch from Washington is inspired," said the Deputy Markets Commissioner. "It is true that I have agreed, with the permission of Mayor Hylan, to act as agent for the Government in the distribution of food, but I have not agreed to have this done on a wholesale scale through merchants. My plan, as outlined in a letter to the Government, is to have the police stations, fire houses, city market places and other depots to be later selected, designated as the points at which Government-owned food could be bought."

"With this end in view I have decided to go to Washington to-day and confer with Secretary of War Baker. It is true, as stated in the newspaper dispatch from Washington, that the City of New York does not intend to sell food for a profit. Its only desire is to act as the agent of the Government in the distribution of army bacon, canned meats and other products. I feel that every one

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View the City from the WORLD RESTAURANT.
Special for today, Tuesday, July 29, 1919.
Dinner and supper with complete service.
Club night with vaudeville.
Table d'hôte dinner.
14th floor, World Building—Admission Free.

RADICALS FORCE CAR STRIKE THAT PARALYZES CHICAGO OVER UNION LEADERS' PLEAS

Extremists Stampede Midnight Meeting of Surface and Elevated Workers.

"TO HELL WITH PUBLIC."

15,000 Walk Out on Few Hours' Notice and Stop Every Transportation Line.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Fifteen thousand street railway employees went on strike for higher wages at 4 o'clock this morning, completely tying up the surface and elevated systems of the city.

Officials of the traction lines declared to-day that no effort would be made to run cars. They denied that they were importing strikebreakers. The public depended on steam railroads, automobiles and other vehicles to reach their places of business.

Early last night heads of the unions and officials of the street railway companies reached an agreement to fix the wages of the men at approximately 65 cents an hour, and grant an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime. It was thought this action would avert a walkout, but at a mass-meeting shortly before midnight, the men repudiated the agreement, and employees voted to strike at 4 A. M.

The employees demanded 85 cents an hour, an increase of 77 per cent. over present wages, an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. Six thousand of the surface and elevated men attended the meeting at the carmen's auditorium, at which the strike vote was carried. Representatives of the men attempted to give an explanation of the negotiations between themselves and the companies' officials at which the compromise was reached, but the men swept their officials from control of the meeting.

MEN ROAR STRIKE VOTE UNDER RADICAL'S LEADERSHIP.
Boosting one of their number, said to represent the radical element in the union, to the platform, the men carried the strike vote with a roar, then proclaimed in favor of an 85-cent-an-hour wage, an eight-hour day, a six-hour day Sunday and a six-day week.

For two hours William Quinlan, President of the Carmen's Union, fought to get the compromise proposition before the meeting. He was aided by other officials. Finally L. D. Bland, member of the International Board of the union, attempted to place the terms of the agreement as to wages before the meeting. Getting a brief silence, he said:

"Remember, men, we are not fighting the traction companies in this matter. We are fighting the Chicago public."

"To hell with the public. The public be damned," several shouted, and Bland threw up his hands and sat down. Quinlan attempted to talk to the surface men, and William Hyman, President of the Elevated Trainmen's Division of the union, made another futile effort to be heard, but a crowd lifted Charles Dreckman, a conductor, to the platform, and thereafter those favoring acceptance of the wage compromise were out of control of the gathering.

As soon as the strike vote was carried runners went to nearby elevated stations and notified the crews of each train as it rolled up to the platform.

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SEVEN OFFICERS FOUND GUILTY IN NAVY GRAFT CASE

Lieut. Davis and Three Ensigns Among Those Convicted by Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Four officers and three petty officers of the navy have been convicted by courts martial on charges in connection with the enrollment, promotion and assignment to duty of reservists in the Third Naval District, New York, the Navy Department announced to-day.

Besides Lieut. Benjamin C. Davis, whose conviction previously had been announced, the men are: Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger and Robert H. Spahn, all naval reservists, and Chief Boatwain Lloyd C. Casey, Chief Boatwain's Mate Frederick L. Jones, and Chief Yeoman Henry S. Jacobs.

The Department statement said the seven men pleaded guilty on charges of having accepted money and valuable presents from reservists for desired assignments or for relief from active duty after the armistice. Berger and Spahn were convicted of fraud in connection with the examination of applicants for promotion.

Ensign Beck was sentenced to be stripped publicly of the insignia of his rank, dismissed from the service and twelve years' imprisonment; Berger was sentenced to dismissal and three years' imprisonment; Spahn to dismissal and one year's imprisonment; Casey to be stripped of his insignia, dismissed and twelve years' imprisonment; Jones to be reduced to the grade of seaman, five years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge; Jacobs to be reduced to landsman, five years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge. The sentence imposed on Davis was not announced.

HAMMERSTEIN NEAR DEATH; FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Physicians Hold Out but Little Hope for Recovery of the Impresario.

Oscar Hammerstein, well known theatrical producer, is not expected to live more than a few hours and his family has been summoned to his bedside in the Lenox Hill Hospital, 77th Street and Park Avenue. At noon the condition of the impresario was such that his physician held out no hope and pronounced him in a dying condition.

Mrs. Hammerstein and a son and a daughter of the producer were hurriedly called to the hospital this morning, when it was apparent that Mr. Hammerstein had but a few hours to live. The cause of illness was diabetes and a combination of other ailments, which forced the removal of Mr. Hammerstein last Saturday to the hospital. He failed to respond to medical treatment and has gradually grown weaker.

Last year he was in the same institution for five weeks with a similar ailment, but he recovered and left the hospital apparently in the best of health.

WILSON SUBMITS FRENCH TREATY IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

Tells Senate Convention Is to Aid France Until League Is Ready.

OUR DEBT NOT PAID.

President Says Triple Agreement Is Based on Sacred Ties.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson in submitting the special Franco-American treaty to the Senate to-day and asking for its early ratification, "along with the treaty with Germany," made no direct reference to the charges recently made on the Senate floor by Republicans that he had violated a section of the pact by not submitting it at the same time that the treaty of Versailles was presented.

After explaining that the object of the treaty was to secure to the French Republic the immediate aid of the United States in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, the President said:

"Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document, (Treaty with Germany), I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this Treaty which is meant to be in effect a part of it."

The President departed from his usual custom of addressing the Senate in person. His message was read by the clerk after the Senate, on motion of Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, had agreed to receive the Treaty in open session. There was no discussion after the reading and the Treaty was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The President's message follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: "I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the Republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of an unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that this treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty, which is meant to be in effect a part of it."

"It was signed on the same day with the Treaty of Peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the East; but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the League of Nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the Council of the League—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the Governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the Council of the League of Nations that such action be taken. It is to be an

Regular Steel Dividends.
The United States Steel Company to-day declared regular quarterly dividends of 1-1/4 per cent. on the common stock and 1-3/4 per cent. on the preferred.

Earnings were as follows: Quarter ended June 30, 1919—Net after Federal Taxes \$54,331,301 against \$33,512,384 in the preceding quarter and \$62,557,391 in June 1918 quarter. Net earnings by month compared with a year ago as follows: April, \$11,027,392, decrease \$9,617,589; May, \$10,222,553, decrease \$10,541,645; June, \$12,711,349, decrease \$8,046,886.

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEGROES KILLED IN "LOOP" AS MORE TROOPS ARE SENT TO QUELL CHICAGO RIOTING

Sixteen Whites and Ten Blacks on Death List—Governor Calls Conference and Pleads for Order—Hundreds of Injured Tax Hospitals

CHICAGO, July 29.—The race rioting between negroes and whites which has terrorized the south side for two nights spread to the "loop," or central business district, to-day. Shortly before 7 A. M. one negro was killed and two others were wounded at Wabash and Adams Streets, in the heart of the business section.

An hour later Robert Williams, a negro, drove his automobile into the "loop." He was dragged out, stabbed, and left dead on the street. In both instances the slayers escaped.

An unidentified negro who fired into a crowd surrounding Police Lieut. James Dey was killed by the Lieutenant. Dey reported he had killed the negro in self-defense.

100 NEGROES IN JAIL ATTACK 700 WHITES AND BATTLE FOR HOUR

Race Riot in Chicago Prison Ended Only When Both Sides Are Clubbed.

CHICAGO, July 29.

ONE of the most serious race riots to-day occurred in the Cook County Jail when 100 negro prisoners, exercising outside their cells overpowered a negro guard and raced into the exercise room of the white prisoners where there were between 600 and 700 men. When the negroes burst in, there was an instant clash.

The regular force of guards was unable to control the fight, and so locked the doors and appealed for aid. The prisoners fought for an hour before they were beaten into submission with clubs. Several of the negro prisoners, it was reported, carried knives and a number of white prisoners are said to have been seriously wounded.

BRIDE SWALLOWS POISON.

Bronx Woman's Life Saved by Neighbor's Prompt Act.

Mrs. Eliza Sanchez, thirty years old of No. 313 Freeman Street, the Bronx, and a bride of a few months, attempted suicide to-day at her home by swallowing the contents of two cans of insect powder. Her life was saved by the quick work of a neighbor, Mrs. Katherine Dunham, who administered an emetic.

Mrs. Sanchez is now a prisoner at the Lincoln Hospital, charged with attempted suicide. She will recover, she said that her act was caused by marital troubles.

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SUNDAY WORLD "WANTS" WORK MONDAY WONDERS

There were several other exciting clashes in the loop district this morning when mobs of white men chased negroes for blocks shouting, "Kill the coons." A crowd invaded a restaurant across the street from the City Hall, dragged out a negro porter and beat him unconscious with bottles. The police used their batons vigorously in dispersing these mobs and rescuing the negroes.

Joseph Powers, white, a street car conductor, was shot and killed soon after daylight in the Stockyards section. William Henderson, a negro, was arrested on suspicion in connection with the killing.

Thomas Joshua, a negro, was killed later by a defective who fired into a crowd of rioters on the south side. About the same time B. F. Hardy, negro, died at a hospital from wounds he had received.

Following this Harold Hignadell, white, was riddled by bullets fired from a house at No. 1021 South State Street and killed. When the police rushed the place they found and arrested four women and nine men, all negroes. Two revolvers, two razors, an axe, several knives and a quantity of cartridges were discovered piled near a window from which the negroes had been shooting.

Morris Farral, white, died of injuries sustained last night. There were several shootings and stabbings, mostly by small gangs.

SIXTEEN WHITES AND TEN NEGROES DEAD.

To-day's killings brought the number of dead, in police reports, up to twenty-six, and hundreds were injured. The police had under investigation three other reported killings. The list of twenty-six included sixteen whites and ten negroes.

The street car strike seemed to aid the spread of race rioting which surged up from the south side into the loop on the heels of thousands walking to work who ordinarily ride. Streets ordinarily almost deserted early in the day were busy with pedestrians, mostly men and boys, whose numbers afforded rich opportunities for racial quarrels.

The disorders to-day reached even the North Side, which includes the exclusive Lake Shore Drive district. A number of negroes were chased and threatened there. Few negroes live in that section. There were two dangerous outbreaks as far south as 51st and State Streets.

The day's fighting however, centered mainly in the heart of the "black belt," along 29th Street, and to cope with the situation the allies man-